TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

FRANCE'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

"A Republic Since against its spread are unrelaxed. Thursday."

SENTIMENT OF EUROPE.

Gambetta Elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

SHERE ALI REPORTED DEAD.

Progress of the Plague and Efforts to Check It.

COURTESY OF OLD ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 1, 1879.

There is a general feeling of gratification throughout France at the issue of the crisis. Flags were flying all day yesterday in many parts of Paris. M. Gambetta was yesterday elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, as

M. Grévy's successor, by 314 votes out of a total of 405, giving him a majority of 223. The Paris correspondent of the Times says:-"Nothing can be better for the country or for M. Gambetta. His attitude since the former crisis considerably damaged him, and his loss of prestige could not be prolonged without danger to the government and himself. He had be come the head of a violent opposition to the republican Cabinet without being willing to succeed it. Had this gone on he would have become mixed up with the irreconcilables and been without benefiting his country or his party, and without being able to retrace his steps. The presidency of the Chamber of Deputies changes his present position and may pave the way for his future, for M. Grévy's example shows that it may lead up higher." The Paris correspondent of the Times says in Thursday's ballot for President of the Republic Gambetta received five votes and l'Admirault,

d'Aumale and Gallifet one each. Baron Haussmann was among the first to congratulate M. Grévy, who in reply, assured him that the Bonapartists could rely upon his sense of judgment and impartiality. THE NEW GOVERNMENT. A Cabinet council was held yesterday morning at President Grévy's private residence. President Grévy will shortly take up his residence at the Palais d'Elysoe. Colonel Robert, chief of ex-President MacMahon's private Cabinent, transferred the affairs of his department yesterday morning to M. Duhamel, who holds the same post under President Grevy. There is no foundation for the report that Marshal MacMahon will immediately leave Paris. He will remain for a few days to assist Presi dent Grevy in the details connected with his assump tion of the office. A notification of the election of M.

day night to all foreign governments. Minister sserenc de Bort will probably be appointed Ambassador to England, General Chanzy to Russia and Colonel d'Andlau to Austria. The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"The ninety-nine votes for General Chanzy for President of the Republic, in the Congress, were probably cast by members of the Right, who, fearing his capacity, wish to render him unpopular with the republicans. It is still uncertain whether M. Dufaure, President of the Council, will retain office. Paris Soir has reason to believe that

Grévy to the Presidency was telegraphed on Thurs

ship on condition of formal abandonment of the impeachment scheme. A message from President Grevy will be communicated to the Chambers, probably, on Thursday next.

PRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN OFFINION

The Paris papers unanimously acknowledge the correct and dignified course pursued by Marshal MacMahon on Thursday. The Journal des Débats says:—"The Republic has passed through a formida ble crisis, and has emerged more firmly consolidated."
The Republique Française says:—"What has passed may be summed up by saying. Since yesterday we have a republic." The London papers unanimously The London papers unanimously congratulate France on Thursday's proceedings. The German press generally approves M. Grévy's election to the Presidency of the French Republic. The Berlin Post, commenting on the situation in France, says the recent events have introduced party conflict into the French army, and on this rock either the army or the Republic must founder. The Standard hears that M. Teisserene de Bort, Min-Republic must founder. ister of Commerce; M. Bordoux, Minister of Pub-Instruction, and M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will retire from the Cabinet and Premier Dufaure will remain only a few weeks. The Times' Paris despatch says:-"Gambetta's election to the chair of

Deputies is regarded as giving him a consultative voice in the government. Italy and Spain have received the news of M. Grevy's ion without comment. Germany only is anxious Messrs. Waddington and de St. Vallier will retain The Times says M. Dufaure appears to have scruples whether it will be honorable him to remain in the Cabinet. It is thought, however, that the great efforts being made will induce him to postpone his retirement, particularly as the Ambassadors at Vienna and St. Petersburg report that the news of the Presidential change was received there with a very slight reserve, which M. Dufaures retention in office will suffice to dispel. The Daily Telegraph's Paris despatch says the French ambassa ors at St. Petersburg and Vienna have resigned or are about to resign.

WHICH IS TRUE? Shere All, Ameer of Cabul, has arrived at the Russian frontier, although the despatch from Petersburg fixes no date. His followers were disarmed. The Ameer alone was allowed to retain his arms. The Russian authorities to persuade him that it would be useless to go to St. Petersburg, but the Ameer in sists, and, unless prevailed upon to abandon his in reach the Russian capn, may be expected to ital by the end of February, though every effort will e made to deter him. The Ameer appears to be

A despatch to the Daily News from Jellalabad states unconfirmed rumor is current there that Shere Ali is dead. Major Cavagnari does not credit it.

THE DREADFUL PLAGUE. An official report from Astrakhan, dated January 30, states that no fresh case of the plague has oc-curred in Wetlianka or in that neighborhood. Four persons died and one was taken ill with the dis-ease at Selkreno during the 27th and 28th insts. A Vienna despatch to the Times says:-"A regiment of Russian light cavalry has been sent to strengthen the force on the line of the cordon marked out against the advance of the plague, and the Russian Minister of the Interior has offered liberal terms to medical men volunteering for sanitary service and pensions to their families in case of A despatch from Vienna to the Times says :- "It is stated that Professor Botkin, to the Czar, advises the burning of elianka and the other villages where the epidemic has broken out, together with all the furniture in

healthy places. In spite of the heavy expenses that such a scheme would involve, the Czar is said to be German Commission to investigate the plague will start for Russia next week under the direction of Professor Hirsch. They will be joined by the Austrian doctors at Breslau. The Rus-sian medical authorities are anxiously awaiting the Austro-German Commissioners. statement that Italy has remonstrated against the precautionary measures proposed by Ger-many and Austria against the plague is unfounded. It is considered in the best informed quarters at Berlin that the present decrease of the plague is merely due to the extreme cold, consequently the precautio

A Liverpool despatch to the Times says, with reference to future arrivals of cattle from America:—"It is announced that the Privy Council Department have the subject under consideration and will issue orders hereafter. It is probable that for the present no general regulation will be laid down, but that the arrival of each consignment will be closely watched, and each case alt with on its own merits. Those engaged in the trade contend that an unnecessary amount of alarm has been created out of the Ontario's case and they even dispute the statement that the animals condemned have suffered from pleuro-pheumonia. For the protection of their own interests they hav retained the services of veterinary surgeons of high repute, to act as a check upon the Privy Council In-

The British Admiralty has directed the dock-yard authorities to charge the United States only with the pare cost of labor and materials employed on the repairs of the Constitution. No dock dues or towage was charged. The captain of the Constitution has written, warmly thanking the Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth for the courtesy and kindness of all of the officials.

CONDEMNED BY THEIR PEERS.

The trial of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, at Edinburgh, on charges of fraud, theft and embezzlement, which was begun on the 20th inst, in the High Court of Justiciary, has resulted in the conviction of Lewis the Glasgow shipping firm of Potter, Wilson & Co. and of Robert Sumner Stronach, the manager of the bank, of the offences as charged. The other directors were found guilty of uttering talse abstracts of balance sheets. The sentence of the prisoners was deferred till to-day.

LABOR ON STRIKE. A general strike of the fronworkers, numbering 3,500, and brass founders will commence to-day at Liverpool. Two thousand boilermakers and shipbuilders are also considering the advisability of striking. The engineers' and deckmen's strike began at Liverpool and Birkenhead, where over 2,000 went out, yesterday morning.

CABLEGRAMS. A despatch from Belgrade states that General Tchernaieff entered Servia yesterday via Semendri with a large staff. His arrival is believed to be connected with the railway concessions and other political matters.

A Berlin despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says :-Bavaria has moved the rejection of the Parliamen ary Discipline bill in the Federal Council."

The United States steamer Ticonderoga arrived at St. Vincent January 5, and sailed on the 8th for the west coast of Africa.

The clerical organ at Toulouse announces that the Pope has declared the reported miracle at La Salette Charles Shaw & Co., merchants in the China trade.

have failed. It is believed their liabilities are heavy. A Vienna despatch to the Times says the Sultan is suffering from nervousness and suspicion more se verely than ever. He distrusts even his soldiers.

AMONG FRENCH RESIDENTS.

HOW MACMAHON'S RESIGNATION IS LIKELY TO AFFECT POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE-DANGER OF DISORGANIZING THE ARMY.

The news of the downfall of MacMahon and of the election of Grévy was most eagerly discussed amon-our French residents yesterday, and hardly anythin else was talked about in French cafés, restaurants of clubs. It was the source of much pleasurable con-gratulation among the nine tenths of Frenchmen in this city who are enthusiastic republicans. The remaining small minority, composed of clerical con-servatives on the one hand, and "reds" on the other, were not so delighted, for the first named clas looked upon the government of MacMahon as a stanch friend of the Church, which, they fear, will be now rudely assailed, while the latter, though pleased at the change, would have still rather seen a than the moderate Jules Grevy.

A FORTUNATE CHANGE. The following very interesting interview with Mr. Frederic R. Condert was had yesterday by a HERALD reporter:-

not, Mr. Coudert? " was the first question asked.
"I do not know," Mr. Coudert replied; "that is the wisest answer that I can give. I do not believe that any human being upon whom the mantle of prophecy has not fallen could give a different one. I will say, however, that in some respects I think the occurrence a fortunate one. The dreaded ghost of 1881 has been looming up and growing larger and more formidable as it approached. What will follow MacMahon's retirement was a question that was more easily put than answered. That problem has been suddenly resolved in an unlooked for fashion So far, then, as any change in the Executive is con cerned and is likely to influence public events, the are seven years of probable or possible peace. Then, too, it is satisfactory to see that the change has been effected in a regular and constitutional manner. The fabric of republican government to that extent has been tested and found safe.
It is fortunate, too, in some respects, that such a
man as M. Grévy has been selected. He is moderate,
reasonably popular, enjoys a good reputation, and
his talents are not of that very high and brilliant
order such as might be likely to mislead him into mischievous attempts. I think, too, without speaking
here especially with reference to France, that the
worst rulers in a republican country are likely to be
military men. The very qualities that make good
soldiers of them are calculated to interfere with their
efficiency as constitutional servants of the Republic,
I beg to say here that I am not talking of theneral
Grant as a possible candidate for the succession here
or elsowhere."
DANGERS OF HISTORY. the change has been effected in a regular and consti

Grant as a possible candidate for the succession here or elsowhere."

"What effect will it have on republicanism in France and in Europe generally?"

"In France I think the effect is likely to be good if the movement stops here. But as revolutions do not generally stop half way there are very grave apprehensions to be entertained, I tear, for the future. The overwhelming successes of the republicans at the late election for Senators, I venture to fear, are unfortunate for the republican party. Republican institutions cannot live without party differences, party conflicts and a strong opposition to the parties that be. If the republicans had held their own and a little more, to show that the popular feeling was greatly growing in their favor, they would, of necessity, have been compelled to act moderately and wisely. They could not have afforded to disregard opposition, and those elements of conciliation which are absolutely hecessary to republican success could not have been overlooked. Assuming French human nature to be very much the same as human nature all over the world, it is to be feared that the tide of radical republicanism will become very strong, and possibly too strong to be checked."

ENDUATION SEEDED.

"What will the new government probably do with reference to Church, cleave and education."

radical republicanism will become very strong, and possibly too strong to be checked."

"What will the new government probably do with reference to Church, clergy and education?"

"As to education, I think that all men agree that compulsory education is absolutely required. Education is the great want of the day. I do not mean to say that there is less in France than in other Continental countries: indeed, it is my own opinion that there are more thoroughly instructed men in France in proportion to the population than in any other country on this globe. But the masses must be cultivated if the Republic is to endure. In old fashioned times the King, the army and the bourrean (executioner) made up for the deficiencies of the people in the matter of school education; but kings are out of fashion, the army is popularized and the functions or the bourrean are rapidly becoming obsolete. The Church also stepped in with her mild precepts to restrain popular violence. It is not going too far to say that in France, as in many other countries, the restraints of practical religion have become and are becoming weaker. Whether the republican form of government will be able to conciliate the religions, wants and aspirations of a great part of the people, with the necessities or supposed necessities of the age, I take to be one of the greatest, if not the chief, problem to be solved."

"How will it affect France's position before Europe.

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FRANCE'S POSITION BEFORE EUROPE.

"How will it affect France's position before Europe as a great Power?"

"France's position before Europe as a great Power will depend more, I think, upon the character of her actuacy and the number and efficiency of her soldiers

than upon the fact that M. Grevy succeeds Mac-"Will the change please or dissafisfy the army—will it, you think, sow discord among the rank and

will if, you think, sow discord among the rain and lie?"

"This question is another difficult one to answer. The introduction of politics and the holding out of preferment as a reward for political services is, I think, one of the most dangerous elements in the matter that we are now discussing. If the changes in the army are to be confined to the great corps the feeling will probably be small; but will they be likely to stop there? We all remember during our vivil war how many colonels and brigadier generals showed themselves resplendent in gorgoous uniforms, whose titles had been earned, not on bloody fields, but in the less dangerous battles of their companies" political elections. If this should be atempted in France there can be no doubt, I think, that the effect would be serious."

COMMERCE IN THE ARCTIC.

A NEW FIELD FOR AMERICAN TRADE-WHAT MAY BE DONE FROM THE PACIFIC PORTS. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 31, 1879. The following letter, from M. Sibiriakoff,

is forwarded for publication:-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The success of Professor Nordenskiöld's passage from the mouth of the Lena River to East Cape induces me to call your attention to a proposition which, if not new, has not received all the consideration it deserves. The experience of American whalers in the Western Arctic Ocean proves that navigation remains open in the waters north of Behring Straits until late in the season, whalers frequently returning through the straits in October. Why would it not be practicable for steamers laden with American merchandise to reach the mouth of the Lena River from San Francisco and discharge their cargoes at a point from whence they could be transported by other steamers to Yakutsk, an important point of distribution for Northern Russia?

THE RETURN VOYAGE.

The steamers could return to San Francisco the same season, as I am convinced that navigation is practicable long enough to make the voyage and return through the straits before the closing in of the ice. Besides the transportation of grain from San Francisco there are many articles, such as sugar, which command sufficiently high prices at Yakutsk to secure profit, irrespective of return cargoes of fish, fat, mammoth ivory, &c., which could be obtained. Yours, sincerely, E. SIBIRIAKOFF. ZURICH, Jan. 22, 1879.

STORMS OVER ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER FOI SOME DAYS.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 31, 1879.

The weather over the British Islands is stormy. A strong gale blew all day at Scilly from the east-southeast, accompanied by heavy rains. The gale is also severe on the southwest coast of Ireland. The pressure is falling rapidly, and the indications are that tempestuous weather will prevail for a few days. The following warning was sent from the Meteorological office in London to all the stations eastward, from Exeter to Southampton, and also the Channel Islands:-"Strong gales are blowing on pacity to pay the debt. They are compelled to recog-Hoist south danger cone." The advent of this storm completely confirms the warning cabled by the HESALD Weather Bureau

A DEAD CREW.

TEN MEN PERISH IN CHESAPEAKE BAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31, 1879.

The schooner Adamantine, of Baltimore, with
Captain Horace D. Baker and a crew of nine men (including one sick man taken on board from the schooner Merchant) has been missing since January 2, when she was seen off Point Lookout, in the Chesapeake Bay, ninety-five miles from this port. News reached here to-night that the vessel had been caught in the gale of the 2d and driven toward Smith Island, where she struck the wreck of the steamer Express, which went down at that point last October. The crew of the Adamantine had lashed themselves to the deck and the vessel sunk in shallow water, carrying them all down with her.
THE CAPTAIN'S WATCH.

The Captain had tied himself in the foretop, and The Captain had tied himself in the foretop, and as the mast remained above water, could be seen from the island, making signals with the topsall. He continued in this perilous position for three days and four nights, it being impossible to reach him on account of the heavy sea. On the fourth day the sea calmed, and the man's motions ceased. When the people from the island reached the sunken vessel the Captain was dead from exhaustion and cold.

The vessel and cargo were worth about \$3,000. Barker belonged to Philadelphia, where he has a wife and family. His body was buried on the shore. The other nine corpses were subsequently recovered and buried on the shore.

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1879. The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month and seven months ending this day as compared with the corresponding period of last year:-

National Bank Notes Disposed of.	For the Month.	For the 7 Months.
Notes fit for circulation as- sorted and returned to the banks of issue. Notes unit for circulation as- sorted and delivered to the	\$7,650,100	\$70,144,000
Comptroller of the Cur- rency for destruction and replacement with new notes Notes of failed, liquidating	3,030,800	22,262,500
and reducing banks depos- ited in the Treasury	488,200	3,901,650
Totals for 1879 Totals for 1878		\$96,308,150 126,983,150
Decrease	\$9,050,650	\$30,675,000

BISHOP AND MRS. COBB.

Newwich, Conn., Jan. 31, 1879. It has just transpired that Mrs. Cobb and Wesley W. Bishop had an interview at the juil here a few days since at the latter's request. Jailer Beckwith,

days since at the latter's request. Jailer Beckwith, the Rev. Hugh Montgomery and Mr. Thresher, of Mrs. Cobb's counsel, were present.

Bishop thought he could draw Mrs. Cobb to a confession of guilt by such an interview. Mrs. Cobb refused to recognize him or bow to him when he entered the room. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Bishop said to Mrs. Cobb, "Katle, you know that statement of mine is true." Mrs. Cobb replied, indignantly, "I don't know any such thing. I know it is not true." Bishop repeated his appeal in various forms and was met with a similar denial every time. He then let the room, she refusing to speak to him as he went out.

THE TERRIBLE CHEYENNES.

REMOVAL OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS TO RED CLOUD-DREADFUL SCENES ON THE DEPAR-TURE-WILD HOG FOUND WOUNDED IN HIS LODGE-SUICIDE OR MURDER BY HIS WIFE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 31, 1879. In accordance with orders from the Secretary of War Colonel Peter D. Vroom, commanding the post here, has sent thirty-three squaws and twenty-two children, widows and orphans of the late Cheyenne desperadoes, to the Pine Ridge agency to be turned over to Red Cloud's people. The order to de this, received from General Crook, says that it is done in deterence to Red Cloud's request. The departure of these helpless and tried people, covered with wounds and gaunt with hunger, was effected quietly and in the most humane manner, under the personal wagons for the purpose, with canvas enough to cover them and rations for a five days' journey to the camp of Red Cloud, on White Clay Creek, sixty-five miles distant.

AN APPECTING SCENE. All passed over quietly until they reached the lower camp, where Colonel Vroom had Wild Hog, Old Crow, Left Hand and the other remaining bucks, numbering fifteen, in irons. Here the scene baffled description. Lieutenant G. W. Dodd, who is in charge of the Indian scouts and has great induence among the Indians, was awaiting the arrival of the trains to add the remaining women and children there of Sloux extraction, when all of a sudden among the Cheyenne women who were not to go there was set up the most hideous and terrific wailing and gesticulation. Aformost among them, on the little hillock back a few rods from the camp, hesping imprecations, was the Hecate like form of Wild Hog's wife, the sister of American Horse. With lean and shrivelled arms, her rags flaunting in the wind, stood this female demon, by her side half a dozen more, presenting a picture hardly parallelled in modern times. Lieutenant Dodd immediately ordered a full and rigid search into the secrets of the squalid lodges occupied by the desolate and grovelling inmates. First and foremost the arch witch was looked to, and No Flesh, a arm her. Stricking her breast violently with both hands and exhibiting a perfectly diabolical attitude it was discovered, when she, was approached, that in one hand she had a half of a sharp pointed

in one hand she had a half of a sharp pointed scissors and in the other a fork, of which only the middle prong, sharpened like a minature stilletto, remained. Disarmed she was taken to a tent near by, where it was learned she had endeavored a short time previous to kill one of her children and had stamped on all the others, some of whom said they were afraid of their lives.

SULTIDE OF WILD HOO.

After the wife was taken care of some of the soldiers looked after "Wild Hog," who was found lying in his lodge bathed in blood and insensible. A closer inspection showed several stab wounds from a sharp instrument near the sternum and below the region of the heart. These are believed, at this writing, to be self-inflicted, but the half blade of scissors taken from the wife of "Wild ling" would indicate that this terrible woman in a sceret moment had dealt the death blow to her warrior chief rather than see him taken in irons to Leavenworth, where his many and shocking crimes would be sure to bring him to the halter, which is the only thing the Indian fears.

A VISIT TO THE SCENE.

I visited at ten o'clock to -night, in company with

would be sure to bring him to the halter, which is the only thing the Indian fears.

A VISIT TO THE SCENE.

I visited at ton o'clock to-night, in company with Lieutenant Dodd, the scene of this tragedy. The oldest daughter of Wild Hog laid asleep. She is one of the three survivors from the pit where the righting Cheyennes made their hast stand, and where she was shot through the neck. Lying head to head with her was the wounded chief. The girl was sleeping like a besotted drunkard, with her tace lying close to the burning faggots in the middle of the filmsy habitation. Wild Hog, wounded unto death, breathed heavily and meaned with pain, though under the influence of morphia administered to him by Dr. Pettys. Corporal Lewis gave him another pill, with some words kindly spoken in Indian dialect. The mother, wild and terrified, sat at the portal to the lodge, one old gash under the right eye being the most prominent sign on her averted face, which looked out of the lodge flag. Suddenly the wounded girl, about thirteen or fourteen years old, awoke with a shrill cry of pain, and seeing the soldiers through the smoke of the lodge fire she shricked hysterically and actel as though she thought she was again under the murderous rain of bullets from which her people had suffered so much. She was faally quieted and your correspondent withdrew from the heartrending scene.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

A PROPOSITION BY THE BONDHOLDERS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31, 1879. between the creditors of the State of Virginia and the committee of the Legis. lature has been continued to-day, and the freest interchange of opinions has been had-The creditors have been fully informed as to the revenues of the State and her impaired ca nize these facts, and come to the conclusion that long be enforced as against an adverse public sentiment. The principal of the debt is about \$30,000,000 and the aggregate of ac-

debt is about \$39,000,000 and the aggregate of accrued, unpaid interest about \$5,000,000. When the conference adjourned this afternoon it was with the understanding that it would convene at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, when a formal proposition will be submitted by the creditors and a bill will be presented embodying the proposition thus made.

THE CREDITORS PLAN FOR SETLEMENT.

The bill will probably provide for funding the principal of the debt in bonds bearing three per cent interest for a few years, say five; four per cent interest for a few years, say five; four per cent interest for and five per cent interest for say the next succeeding ten years, thus making the bonds run for forty years, with out oupons attached receivable in payment of all public dues, and exempt from all State taxation. The accrued interest will be funded at fifty cents in the flollar, or will be paid in full in equal yearly instalments, running through twenty years, without interest. It is believed that such a bill can be passed, and that it will not require an oppressive rate of taxation.

FIRE IN AN ALMSHOUSE.

THREE OF THE INNATES KILLED AND ONE BADLY BURNED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31, 1879. In the midst of a fire at the City Alms House to-day Fred Meyer, who was in the second story of the building, endeavored to escape by tying the sheets of his bed together. The rope thus made broke and he fell to the ground below, fracturing his skull and causing ground below, tracturing his skull and causing instant death. Thomas Dickinson, aged fifty years, being cut off from escape, jumped and broke his neck. James kiddle was also killed in jumping from a window. The officers fear that other lives have been lost, as several were observed to run back into the building after their effects.

effects.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Mrs. Christina Johnson was badly burned. After getting out of the building she was greatly excited, and while running about near the building, acting as if she was endeavoring to get in to obtain something she had left behind, a burning timber tell upon her, burning her head, face and shoulders quite scriously.

OIL PRODUCERS' MEETING.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST TAXING PETRO LEUM.

TBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1879. The Record has a special despatch from Bradford, Pa., saying that an enthusiastic meeting of oil producers was held there to-day to protest against a tax on oil. There entire unity of spirit and action a strong remonstrance was adopted for presentation to the Legislature, against the giant evil of which the producers claim the Standard Oil Company is the representative. There are two bills before the Legislature imposing a tax on oil, said to be backed up by the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The pasage of either would have an extremely important bearing on the oil producing interest.

A FORGED DEED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Newport, R. L., Jan. 31, 1879. There was received, some days since, by the New-port City Clerk, from a New Jersey Post Office, an envelope containing a deed for record, with the fee, and a direction that the deed be returned to an address in Camden, N. J. The deed purported to have been drawn in due form in New York city February 17, 1873, by Francis Smith, one of Newport's summer residents, and to convey to Henry L. Street, of Elizabethport, N. J., Mr. Smith's estate in this city, situated on Bellevie, Coggeshall and Baueroff avenues. Mr. Smith promones the deel a forgery, and the name of Street in a pure faction SUICIDE BY HANGING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31, 1879. This afternoon, at Woodsville, near Hopeweil about fourteen miles from this city, Richard Runkle a middle-aged man, committed suicide by hanging himself. No cause is assigned for the act.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Easton, Pa., Jan. 31, 1879.

employed at the ore mines near Eaton, met with a terrible death. He was drinking water at the mouth

JUDGE BLODGETTS CASE,

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31, 1879. The morning session of the sub-committee from Washington was occupied in hearing the bers of the late federal Grand Jury. Their testimon was in effect that an indictment had found by that jury against Register in Bank ruptey Hebbard for perjury and making a false report, but that District Attorney Bangs, after promising to draw up an in-dictment against Hubbard, had failed to do so, giv-ing as a reason that Judge Blodgett had instructed him to withhold it. District Attorney Bangs also re-fused to find an indictment prepared by the jury

fused to find an indictment prepared by the jury themselves.

In the afternoon session to-day the same line of evidence was taken as in the morning, the witnesses all being members of the Grand Jury last fall.

The testimony was that the indictment against Hubbard for false returns was found, made out and returned, but that an indictment against Hubbard for perjury, although found and reported to Judge Bangs, was not framed, Bangs informing the inry that with the concurrence of Judge Blodget he should refuse to frame it, and that Blodgett had said that he (Blodgett) was responsible for the interpretation of the law under which Hubbard made his returns and affidavits. Several witnesses testified to remarks by Judge Blodgett, or from him, to the effect that the jury were grangers loafing here at government expense and should be dismissed; also that Judge Bangs had seemed reluctant to bring before the jury other than minor matters.

AN UNRULY PATIENT.

At Believue Hospital last evening four gentlemen called and requested that one of would be allowed to enter the hos as he was very sick. This one gave his name as Samuel Ferguson, twenty-one years old, of No. 142 East Eighteenth street. It was found he was suffering from the effects of a dose of Paris green, and Dr. Dixion and other physicians began operating on him with a stomach pump. During the operation the doctors say he became very violent, and declined to allow them to use the pump. He sprang from the bed and broke the tube attached to the pumping apparatus. Another tube was then procured, but the young man refused to allow it to be used on him, remarking at the same time that the would rather die from the poison than be choked by the tube." He was then informed that he could leave the hospital if he so desired. Some time later he and his companions left the institution. One of the men who accompanied Ferguson gave the name of James Williams, and his address as at No. 303 East Ninth street. The house No. 142 East Eighteenth street, is a fashionable apartment house, but inquiries made their clicited the statement that Ferguson did not reside in it. Similar intelligence was received at the house in Ninth street, where Ferguson's friend sand he lived. It is the opinion of the physicians that Ferguson cannot survive the effects of the poison. green, and Dr. Dixion and other physicians began

A TART CORRESPONDENCE.

TOM TAYLOR REPLIES TO MR. WHISTLER'S "AR-RANGEMENT IN BROWN PAPER."

[From the London World.] Mr. Whistler having forwarded to Mr. Tumtaler a copy of his recently published pamphlet, inscribed with the words 'sans rancune,' the following correspondence has taken place, and has been forwarded to us for publication :--

to us for publication:—

"Sans vancane" by all means, my dear Whistler; but you should not have quoted from my article of June 6, 1874, on Velasquez in such a way as to give exactly the opposite impression to that which the article, taken as a whole, conveys. I appreciate and admire Velasquez as entirely and, allow me to say, as intelligently as yourself. I have probably seen and studied more of his work than you have. And I maintain that the article you have "garbled" in your quotation gives a fair and adequate account of the picture it deals with ("Las Meniñas"), and one which any artist who knows the picture would, in essentials,

ubscribe to. God help the artists if ever the criticism of pictures falls into the hands of painters! It would be a case of vivisection all round. Your pamphlet is a very natural result of your late disagreeable legal experiences, though not a very wise one. If the critics are not better qualified to deal with the painters than

are not better qualified to deal with the painters than the painter in your pamphlet shows himself qualified to deal with the critics it will be a bad day for art when the hands that have been trained to the brush lay it aside for the pen.

If you had read my article on Velasquez I cannot but say that you have made an unfair use of it in queting a detached sentence, which, read with the context, bears exactly the opposite sense from that you have quoted it as bearing. This is a bad "throwoff" in the critical line, whether it affect "te premier litterateur cenu" or yours always, TOM TAYLOR.

P. S.—As your attack on my article is public, I reserve to myself the right of giving equal publicity to this letter.

The White House, Jan. 8, 1879.

serve to myself the right of giving equal publicity to this letter.

The White House, Jan. 8, 1879.

Dead for a ducat, dead! my dear Tom; and the rattle has reached me by post.

"Sons rescence," say you? Bah! you scream unkind threats, and die badly.

Why squabble over your article? You did print what I quote, you know, Tom; and it is surely unimportant what more you may have written of the Master. That you should have written anything at fill is your crime.

No: shrive your naughty soul, and give up Velasquez, and pass your last days properly in the Home Office.

Set your house in order with the government for arrears of time and paper, and leave vengeance to the Lord, who will forgive my "garbling" Tom Taylor's writing.

LAYENDER SWEEP, Jan. 9, 1879.

writing.

LAVENDER SWEEP, Jan. 9, 1879.

Pardon me, my dear Whistler, for having taken you au sérieur, even for a moment. I ought to have remembered that your penning, like your painting, belongs to the region of "chaft." I will not torget it again; and meantime remain yours always, TOM TAYLOR.

"Why, my dear old Tom, I never was serious with you, even when you were among us. Indeed, I killed you quite, as who should say, without seriousness, 'A rat! a rat!' you know, rather cursorily. "Chaff. Tom, as in your present state you are beginning to perceive, was your fate here, and doubtless will be throughout the eternity before you. With ages at your disposal, this truth will dimly dawn upon you; and as you look back upon this life perchauce many situations that you took an serious (art critic, who knows, expounder of Velasquez, and what not) will explain themselves saily—chaf! Go back!"

J. A. McN. WHISTLER.

THE GRANT RECEPTION [From the London World.]

The American Minister had a reception last Thursday in honor of General Grant. His Excellency is recovering from a somewhat severe attack of illness and was only present for a short time, but his daughter did the honors admirably. Diplomacy, aristocracy, bureaucracy, plutocracy and mobocracy, were all fully represented. People never seem tired of staring at General Grant, and, more curious still, he never seems tired of being stared at. It was instructive to listen to the remarks at the ceremony of presentation. The ex-President is known to be a man of few words; but his visitors evidently thought that some interchange of ideas was necessary. Royalty alone is not addressed. The remarks made by twenty consecutive guests were carefully noted with the following result:—Nineteen said, "Glad to see you back, General." One said, "God to see you back, General." The interest possibly spoke the truth; the twentieth certainly did. It may be safely said that at General Grant's reception the object which next to the ex-President himself attracted the most attention was a lady adorned with scaraback. She ha I a beetle on her shoulder and a beetle on her muff. The first, an American said, was man-made, the other was God-made, and it was the latter which every one wanted to see. Ministers left off their endless discussions on the Eastern question and ladies theirs on the Eastern question and la daughter did the honors admirably. Diplomacy, aristocracy, bureaucracy, plutocracy and mobocracy

HAVANA MARKET.

Sugar quiet and weak. Spanish gold, 207 a 207). Ex-

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman-elect Robert M. McLane, of Balti nore, is at the New York. Insurance Superinte ohn F. Smyth, of Albany; Senator D. S. Lynde, of Hermon, N. Y., and Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, are at the Firth Avenue. Senator W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., is at the Gilsey. Professor J. H. Thayer, of Andover, Mass., is at the Everett. Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the Astor. General J. H. Wilson, of St. Louis, is at the Brevoort. Lieutenant Commander L. N. B. Wysc, of the French Navy; Bronson C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, and Hector meron, of Toronto, are at the Brunswick. Ex-Congressman E. D. Standiford and H. Victor Newcomb of Kentucky, are at the Albemarle. Senator Henry E. Turner, of Louisville, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan. Assemblyman Erastus Brooks is at the Union Square. Assemblyman W. A. Johnson, of Eric county, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

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TERMS.—One dollar per year, postage paid; single copies, three cents. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten or more.

A CARD.

The action of the Legislature repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company does not dispose of the mestion. The rights of the company will be tested in the regular course of legal proceedings, and nothing but the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States

can establish the legality of the reneal of the charter or the

vested rights of the company. THOMAS J. SEMMES. JOSEPH P. HORNER.
JULIUS ARONL

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1879.

WILLIAM F. MELLEN. ROUSE & GRANT The monthly drawings of the company will take place on

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wing distribution:—
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MORE AND ASSESSED OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SOCIE

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